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THE HERALD is a franchise member of The United Press, and receives the complete leased wire Overland and Pacific Coast news reports of The United Associated Presses, embracing accurate intelligence of all current events in the whole world. With its special wire and operator in its own office THE HERALD is daily in immediate possession of the latest news up till the hour of going to press.

The Dingley bill doesn't seem to pass current.

It would profit Spain if she could restore Maceo to life.

A bar in the capitol at Washington seems to be a bar to heaven.

Ireland's champion won the six days' bicycle race. Hail to the chief!

Plowing of the streets continues. This insures a fine crop of mud.

The trusts are dealt gently with because we are bidden to deal gently with the erring.

Had Mrs. McKinley really wanted a rest she would have gone to Philadelphia instead of to Washington.

Bayard couldn't accept a present; Harrison couldn't accept a senatorship. What is the trouble, anyway?

When Senator Hoar again stirs up Senator Allen he will remember that the Allen pepper box still has its uses.

According to all accounts Mark Hanna possesses the power of smiling and smiling again and being a villain still.

The proposition to hold the inaugural ball in the new Congressional library building seems to have been shelved.

If Major McKinley's secret drawer could only be located it would not be a difficult matter to tell who will be in his cabinet.

Is it because of the general belief that the people like to be humbugged that there is so much talk of tariff tinkering in Congress?

Boston tramps are so literary that they go to the handsome public library to eat their lunch. They drink in the beauty of the building by way of beverage.

Henry C. Payne's chances for a cabinet position are said to be growing less. The fact of the matter is that they have never sprouted sufficiently to get above ground.

The silver senators did wisely to await the arrival of Senator Teller before adopting any special plan of action. His judgment will carry a weight that no one else's would.

Criticism is made by various papers and persons that the presidential message did not go far enough on various questions. Maybe not, but it was long enough to reach almost any point.

Republican papers are saying that Senator Sherman offered the olive branch to the silver senators and they refused it. They simply did so because they twinged a thing or two.

German remonstrances will cause the withdrawal of President Cleveland's tonnage dues proclamation just as soon as Germany removes her discriminating dues levied on American vessels, and no sooner.

The Boston Herald says that the late John H. Follows will be remembered as a life-long, rock-ribbed Democrat who took his McKinley straight. It seems to have straightened him out very effectively.

"Senator Wolcott of Colorado was very prompt in committing the Republican senatorial caucus to the policy of redeeming that international agreement pledge. Politically speaking, the senator has nothing else to live for, as was demonstrated by 150,000 majority his state gave to Bryan," says the Springfield Republican.

The committee on examinations of the Boston school board has submitted a report that vertical penmanship should be introduced into the schools, and recommended that the system be authorized. No action was taken on the report, though it was accepted. After awhile Boston schools will catch up with Salt Lake schools in this respect.

A Cambridge, Md., boy so detested going to school that he maimed himself. To his mother he said: "Mother, if you make me go back to school, I'll hurt myself so I can't walk there." The mother was inexorable and insisted on the boy going to school. He left the house in a rage, went to the woods and, picking up the hatchet, chopped off three of his toes. Returning to the house, the boy said to his mother: "Now, you see what I have done. I guess I won't have to go to school any more." This recalls the story of Gambetta, who put out one of his eyes for a similar reason. The Gambetta story was not true; the other probably isn't, though it is published in a New York paper.

MR. THATCHER'S REPLY TO MR. SNOW.

The reply of Moses Thatcher to President Lorenzo Snow, of the quorum of apostles of the Mormon church, which appeared in THE Herald yesterday morning, is certainly a very strong and able discussion of the questions at issue.

With that portion of the letter which deals with Mr. Thatcher's conduct as relates to his church duties and the personal differences between him and other church officials, THE Herald has nothing to do.

That the Mormon church has a perfect right to make and enforce rules regarding the conduct of its officers and members in relation to their church duties, no one will dispute. And in all things pertaining to church affairs, so far as Mr. Thatcher is concerned, the right of those in authority over him to discipline him, or deprive him of his official position or even to excommunicate him, must be conceded. Mr. Thatcher claims that so far as he is personally concerned, he has no serious complaint to make because of the action of the church authorities, save on one point, and that is in relation to the right to maintain and exercise his political independence. On the 10th of May last, THE Herald had occasion to define its position relative to the manifesto issued by the Mormon church at the April conference and in so doing, said:

No citizen of Utah, whatever his station may be, should permit his political voice or action to be stifled or turned aside from what he deems the right. Let the full force of his individuality be made manifest in the affairs of the state, absolutely free from dictation or control, ecclesiastical or otherwise. In so doing he will find THE Herald his ally and supporter.

As between Mr. Thatcher and the church authorities, THE Herald will be in duty bound to defend his right to do as he pleases politically. The church may of right say that any person holding a particular ecclesiastical position shall not accept of a political office or nomination without first resigning his church office, but the rule must be absolute and not constructed on a sliding scale applicable under certain conditions or subject to the determination of any man or body of men as to when it shall be enforced or annulled.

Regarding Mr. Thatcher's candidacy for the United States senate, THE Herald does not feel called upon either to support or oppose him. The fact that he is not in harmony with his church leaders should not, in the opinion of THE Herald, contribute either to his election or defeat. He should be considered, in this connection, solely on his merits as a Democrat, giving due weight to his ability and general qualifications to fill the position as well as his service to the party. The fact that he is a candidate must not and will not act as a bar to the aspirations of other gentlemen who must, under all circumstances, be accorded the same rights and privileges as Mr. Thatcher.

In the selection of a man to represent Utah for the next six years in the senate of the United States, the Mormon church, or its officials acting in its behalf, has nothing whatever to do. The members of the legislature, acting for the Democratic party, will attend to that duty and in the exercise of the right of choice, each member must be absolutely free.

BIMETALLISM.

The Tribune of yesterday morning said:

A morning contemporary thinks that bimetalism is an infelicitous dream, or something of the sort; tells of the attempt made in the past to reach a conclusion on that point, and the ineffectual failure which succeeded every attempt. The Tribune, however, says, "Every attempt thus far made has been under the direct control of the European creditor class."

Intentionally or not, that conveys an absolutely erroneous idea as to what THE Herald said. It conveys the idea that this paper holds that there is no hope for bimetalism; in fact, that it is not in favor of it. Our contemporary, and everybody else, knows that the cause of the free and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was advocated by THE Herald in the late campaign and before with all its might. Had our contemporary said that this paper thinks the restoration of bimetalism through an international monetary conference is an infelicitous dream, it would have stated our position exactly. What THE Herald said Saturday morning, and upon which our contemporary based its remarks, was this:

What is the good of an international monetary conference, anyway? Is it again necessary to approach the various gold standard countries with propositions for a restoration of silver to its former place as a money metal and to show that they will do nothing? Were it not for the rulers of the time, the nations to be sounded, if anything comes to the plan this coming winter, would not say, "How many times do you wish us to say 'no' before the fact that we mean 'no' dawn upon you?"

Even our contemporary does not say that any good ever has been accomplished by these conferences, but declares that no real attempt has ever been made. That is not so certain; that this country has given no ultimatum on the subject at any conference, is true, but an ultimatum can scarcely be given out at a friendly conference to which the leading nations voluntarily send delegates. No one is better aware than our contemporary of the four propositions submitted by Mr. Evans on behalf of the delegates of France and the United States, and in the name of their respective governments, at the third conference, which were as follows:

1. That the depression and great fluctuations of the value of silver relatively to gold are injurious to commerce and to the general prosperity, and the establishment of a fixed ratio of value between them would produce the most important benefits to the commerce of the world.
2. That a bimetallic convention entered into between an important group of states for the free coinage of both silver and gold at a fixed ratio and with full legal tender faculty would cause and maintain a stability in the relative value of the two metals suitable to the interests and requirements of commerce.
3. That any ratio now or laterly in use by any commercial nation, if so adopted, could be maintained, but that the adoption of the ratio of 16 to 1 would accomplish this object with less disturbance to existing monetary systems than any other ratio.
4. That a convention which should

include England, France, Germany and the United States, with the concurrence of other states, which combination would assure, would be adequate to produce and maintain throughout the commercial world, the relation between the two metals that such convention should adopt.

The Swedish delegate, Mr. Forsell, looking facts in the face, said it was better to acknowledge that bimetalism had collapsed, but after a short recess the president brought in a resolution of condolence, it might be termed, which made the decent easy. An adjournment was taken Oct. 12, 1882, and the conference never reconvened. This really looks as though something had been attempted for silver by means of an international monetary conference.

If these conferences in the past have been under the direct control of the European creditor class, is there any reason in the world to believe that they will not be under the control of the same class in the future? We are told that "the way to reach this business now is to assume a controlling position and a semi-dictatorial position, and the special reason why such a plan would have almost certain results is the fact that the business of this world is under such a depression that money-lenders are frightened." Assuming a controlling position is not a particularly easy task while to maintain it is a very difficult one. Supposing that the leading nations should decline to send delegates to another international monetary conference, anything but a violent supposition, what then? Then, again, the St. Louis platform declares that the Republican party is unfavorable "opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved." There is great promise in that declaration that this country will "assume a controlling position and semi-dictatorial position" if there is no other.

We sincerely hope that something may come from this new attempt at an international monetary conference, but we cannot believe that it will amount to anything; while we believe today as we always have that to be about a restoration of the free coinage of silver is for this country to adopt a policy of free and independent coinage.

THE DEATH OF MACEO.

If the latest accounts of the death of Antonio Maceo—that he was lured under a flag of truce into the Spanish lines and virtually assassinated—be true, the sympathy of the whole world will go out to the Cubans, while Spain will be execrated by all mankind. The account may not be true, much allowance has to be made for all accounts from Cuba, but if it is it will be the hardest thing in the world to restrain the feeling of indignation in this country within bounds; it will be a difficult task to keep the people from rising en masse and declaring in favor of the recognition of Cuban independence and the pledging of the aid of the United States to the cause. It is such an act of treachery that only a savage could be guilty of. In war ambushes are perfectly legitimate, but they must not be accomplished through, virtually, a flag of truce.

There is every reason to believe that Maceo was assassinated as stated by the Cubans. Major Ciriudea has no hesitation in telling how the bodies of Maceo and Gomez were treated. His troops discovered the bodies, that of Maceo having been robbed of a ring and clothing. He says that those who robbed the body were quite unaware of its identity. He states that it was an adjutant who indicated that the two bodies were of first-rate importance, and must not be left without identification. He finally realized this and says:

"The two bodies were, therefore, tied by the feet to the tails of some horses and thus dragged over the ground, the intention being to carry them to town for identification. But after proceeding for awhile the horses became tired with their burden and the bodies were therefore cut loose and left in the road."

Major Ciriudea having acknowledged this barbarity, should have no hesitation in acknowledging the whole plan of treachery and assassination. This deed will arouse the whole world.

PACKING THE SUPREME COURT.

During the late campaign there was more or less discussion of the supreme court, arising out of the declaration of the Chicago platform concerning that august body. In the course of this discussion the legal tender cases figured prominently. It having been fully stated that the supreme court had been packed for the purpose of reversing the decision in the case of Hepburn vs. Griswold. This has brought out a long communication to the Boston Herald from Senator G. F. Hoar, who seems to think that the memory of his brother, the late Judge E. R. Hoar, who was General Grant's attorney-general at the time, is attacked. In his defense he produces two letters, one from General J. D. Cox, ex-secretary of the Interior, and ex-Secretary of the Treasury G. S. Boutwell. General Cox's letter is as follows:

Cincinnati, Nov. 6, 1893.
My Dear Senator Hoar: In reply to yours of 3rd instant, I would say that I have always regarded the charge the legal tender decision in Hepburn vs. Griswold, as one of the most corrupt instances of declaring an unwarranted conclusion from a mere coincidence. When I originally heard the assertion made, I carefully reflected, to see whether I could recall any fact that sustained it. I could not. Every incident pertaining to the appointment of judges to fill the vacancies was so far as my recollection could reach, exactly what high-minded men would wish—exactly what all who knew Judge Hoar would expect from an attorney-general having his high ideals of public duty.

I can recall some discussion of the character and qualities of Judges Strong and Bradley among members of the cabinet, but not a single word of reference to the opinions on the legal tender question, or to any case pending, or likely to be pending, in the supreme court. Nothing could be plainer than that the attorney-general was earnestly determined to recommend only such men as combine the qualities of able lawyers with those of perfectly pure, simple-minded, and conscientious citizens. When the nominations were made, we felt that just such men had been selected.

I am the more sure that I should have been quick to notice anything inconsistent with the good purpose I

have described, because, as a matter of fact, my personal convictions then were, and still are, that the opinion of Justice Chase Hepburn vs. Griswold, as well as in the subsequent legal tender cases, so called, was the better one in law, and a sounder one in statesmanship, as well as a sounder one in all forms of fiction or fiction.

One of your brother's strongest claims to public reverence as a departed worthy, in my judgment, is the unchanging adherence to the highest possible rule of action in sitting and selecting judicial nominations as attorney-general, and this was most manifestly shown by the men in positions to be filled were the highest. Faithfully yours,
J. D. COX.

The letter from ex-Secretary Boutwell is as follows:

Graton, Nov. 5, 1893.
My Dear Sir:—My answer to your letter of the 3rd of this month must be by negative statements rather than by affirmative assertions. The charge to which you call my attention is this: That in the year 1870 the supreme court was packed by President Grant for the purpose of reversing the legal tender decision in the case of Hepburn vs. Griswold, and that when the names of Messrs. Strong and Bradley were sent to the senate, Feb. 7, 1870, the nature of the decision in the above-named case, although it had not been announced from the bench, was known to the president and cabinet.

I was a member of General Grant's cabinet at the time mentioned, and I was present at one or more cabinet meetings when the subject was considered, and when opinions were expressed as to the fitness of Messrs. Strong and Bradley for the vacant places upon the bench of the supreme court.

The legal tender controversy was not spoken of, nor in any manner referred to by the president or by any member of the cabinet.

Indeed, the conversation was limited, Strong and Bradley were then, without controversy, at the head of the profession in the state of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware. At that time there was a justice on the bench from New England, one from New York, and one from the Pacific coast, and four from the central states of the west. At that time the south was not considered.

Since the controversy was opened, the statement has been made that Judge Strong had recognized the constitutionality of the legal tender law in the case of the Hepburn vs. Griswold court of Pennsylvania. I cannot say whether that fact was known to the president, or to any member of the cabinet, but there was no reference to the opinion of either Strong or Bradley.

Very truly,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

To the Hon. George F. Hoar, Worcester, Mass.

Against these should be placed what Hugh McCulloch, who had been secretary of the treasury under Andrew Johnson, and who left the treasury just before the first legal tender case came up, says in his "Men and Measures of Half a Century":
This decision (the first legal tender case Hepburn vs. Griswold) was unfavorably received by the administration, and it was especially offensive to the great railroad companies whose loans were executed prior to Feb. 25, 1862, inasmuch as it made the principal and interest of their bonds payable in coin. The second legal tender case (Knox vs. Lee, and Parker vs. Davis) was decided in December, 1868, the court then consisting of nine judges; the place of Judge Grier, who had resigned, having been filled by the appointment of Judge Strong, and Judge Bradley having been appointed under an act which took effect in December, 1868, increasing the number of justices to nine. It was no secret, indeed it was a matter of public notoriety, that these justices were appointed in order that the previous decision might be reversed. No one who could doubt their integrity or ability—their perfect fitness for the places they were called to fill; but their opinions in regard to the constitutionality of the legal tender acts and bonds clearly and loudly expressed, and to this fact their appointment was attributed. It was therefore pretty well known what the decision would be when the question was again presented.

Johnson, in his "American Politics," speaking of this very case, says: "In March, 1870, after the completion of the court had been changed by the appointment of two new justices, the legal tender question was again introduced in another case, and the previous decision was reversed by the votes of the two new justices."
The popular impression is and always has been, possibly always will be, that the United States supreme court was "packed," to use the common phrase, that the greenbacks would be declared money within the meaning of the constitution. The controversy now being on, all light possible should be shed upon it.

In his trip from Canton to Washington President-elect McKinley will use the private car No. 38 of General Superintendent John F. Miller, of the Southwestern system of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. Superintendent Miller lives in Richmond, Ind., but his headquarters are in Columbus, where he was intimate with Major McKinley four years while the latter was governor. The private cars of railway presidents and general managers have been offered McKinley for this trip, but the latter promised Superintendent Miller years ago if he was ever elected president he would accept car No. 38 for the trip to Washington, and that is the car that will be used.

The trusts are acting wisely in letting other people do the worrying.

TALES OF THE DAY.

He Accepted It as Evidence.

Grand Forks Northwest News: The following good one is told at the expense of a prominent Fargo divine, who told some of the boys of the Bible lesson he was to read in the morning. The boy, finding the place, glued together the connecting pages. The next morning the minister read the bottom of one page.

"When Noah was 120 years old he took unto himself a wife, who was"—turning to the next page, he read—"a woman of goiter wood and covered with pitch inside and out."
He was naturally puzzled at this. He read it again, and then said:
"My friends, this is the first time I ever saw this in the Bible, but I accept it as evidence of the assertion that we are fearfully and wonderfully made."

Was There to Gloat.

Washington Star: There was a look of joy about his face as he went into the car office that made the man behind the counter glad in his soul. It was so different from the expression which visitors ordinarily wear. He waited to one window and then to another and stood around and smiled.
"Can we do anything for you?" the clerk inquired.
"Nope. Go right ahead with your business. Don't mind me."
"If you come in to get warm," the clerk suggested, "the heater is over on that side of the room."
"I didn't come in to get warm. There's a genial glow through me that makes external heat entirely unnecessary. I had a few spare moments, and I came here to gloat."
"Over whom?" was the surprised query.
"Over a man," he said.
"I must say I don't quite understand you."
"Suppose I'd better explain it. It's too good to keep. But I get so much enjoyment out of it that you'll have to excuse me if I tell it slow, so as to make

it last longer. You people are very particular about your meters."
"Of course. We have to be."
"You've got it down so you can measure the extra pressure that occurs all through the city if one of the workmen happens to cough in your gas factory?"
"We haven't got it quite so close as that. But we've done our best to protect our interests."
"Well, I had occasion to have a sanitary plumber in my house yesterday. He said that he made the discovery. He informed me that there was a whole lot of sewer gas in my house that you never discovered. You didn't have any arrangements for measuring it in the meter, did you? Get clear past you. I'm not naturally a collector, but I couldn't resist the temptation to come around and tell you about it and make you feel bad."

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Chicago Dispatch: A mill between Colonel "Bar" Macfarlan and Colonel Wyatt Earp would attract a big and perhaps a fair-minded crowd.

Denver Times: The anti-department store war that has been progressing for some time in the east promises to have an extension in Denver. The druggists of this city have filed a protest against dry goods houses handling patent medicines and medical cases.

Omaha Bee: Scar-Faced Charley, the Madon brave, after having assisted in the massacre at the Lava Beds and escaped the gallows on which his associates were executed, has just died, presumably in his bed, of consumption. It has taken nearly a quarter of a century to make a "good Indian" of him.

Detroit Times: The New York ministers who are telling the New York editors how to print a newspaper are only reciprocating the kindly services of the editors in telling them how to preach the gospel.

New York Journal: Senator Peffer's discovery that he is a tariff reformer comes suspiciously close on the heels of his discovery that the Kansas legislature prefers that sort of a man as his successor.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The Congressional "blue" having been largely political in its make-up, the recording angel probably took the circumstances into consideration, however, and noted it all out with a sponge.

Philadelphia Times: The German newspaper "Vorwaerts" has been in mind ever the Venezuelan arbitration treaty, and, while acknowledging that it is a sign of the Monroe doctrine on the part of England, serves notice that it is not accepted by Germany. Evidently the action of this government in rejecting the case of an American product from Germany is rankling in the German official and journalistic mind.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Pittsburg Bulletin: Freddie—"What do you want to catch the fly for?"
Little Johnnie—"Sister has just made herself a glass of lemonade, and I'm awful dry."

Chicago Record: "Did that football rasher seem to feel badly when his jaw was broken?"
"Oh, he was very much annoyed; you see he couldn't keep yill at the end of the game."

Indianapolis Journal: "My brother," said the minister, "do you not know that the use of liquor is forbidden your laws?"
"Zase so reason I stay up so late at night to get even," replied Mr. Lushforth, cheerfully, and the good man moved on.

Cleveland Leader: "How did your wife catch that terrible cold?"
"She! A new family moved into the house next door on one of the coldest days last week. If you or I had stood beside an open window all afternoon, we'd surely be dead!"

Leslie's Weekly: "Father, are generals brave men?" asked Johnny of his father.
"Yes, my son, as a rule," was the answer.

"Then why does artists make pictures of 'em standing on a hill three miles away, looking at a battle through an opera glass?"

Harper's Bazar: "Don't you know you did a wrong thing in breaking into Colonel Edwards' chicken coop, minister?"
"Yassir. I knows hit was wrong. Jedge, but it was so dark, say, I couldn't find my way. If you or I had stood into Jedge Willesby's, sub—he's so deaf it wouldn't be so safe."

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

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Curtain at 8:15 sharp.

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DENMAN THOMPSON'S

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Under the management of

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The Original Old Homestead Double

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Select Companies of 25 Players.

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PRICES—\$1.00, 50c, 25c.

Sale of seats begins Friday, Dec. 11.

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GRAND KIRMESS.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Dec. 11, 12 and 13.

The Famous Military Drama.

WEEK

BEGINNING

MONDAY.

Dec. 14.

J. R. ROGERS,

Manager.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE COM-

PANY IN

THIS STORE was not made by chance. Our growth during our years of active business has been steady, constant, natural. Experience has taught the people to look upon our merchandise as the embodiment of all that is desirable, and dependable, and honest. Upright business methods have cemented the bonds of confidence. Everything you buy here **MUST** be right, or you are welcome to your money back. Our prices are the lowest. We are selling at the smallest possible margin of profits—the **GREATEST** value for the **LEAST** money.



Men's Winter Suits

We Like Boys.

at prices that please everybody but our competitors. We make it possible for every man to dress well at a little cost. When it comes to clothing, \$10 is not much money ordinarily, but we want you to see the immense line of Nobby Suits we offer you to select from at that price. You'll be surprised, delighted, charmed, at the fine fabrics, correct cut and thorough finish of these garments. Yet finer Suits, equal to the best that can be had at any price, at \$12, \$15, \$18 and \$20. These Suits come in Blue, Black and Brown Cheviots, Black Clay Worsteds, Fancy Mixtures, Cassimeres and Mixed Cheviots in every conceivable design. They are just such suits as any other house in the city would charge you 20 per cent more for, if they had them.

REEFERS AND JUNIOR SUITS.

Handsome Fine Wool ones in several different styles. There are lines where some of the sizes are gone, but there are plenty of Suits of every size for \$3.

BOYS' KNEE SUITS.

Sizes, 4 to 15 years. Pure Wool ones—ones that have the good—hard wearing qualities—well as a neat, drowsy appearance. \$3, \$3.50 and \$4. Some cheaper ones, strong made from well-wearing cloth—durable linings, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50.

KNEE PANTS.

Sizes, 3 to 16 years. We had a chance to buy a large lot of Children's Pants very cheap. We took the bargain and have marked them so we can sell you a regular 15-cents Pants for 50 cents; a regular 15-cents Pants for 75 cents; sizes 3 to 7, with bow and buckle; 8 to 16 made plain.



Exclusive Overcoats.

Neckties

Nothing talks like the Coats themselves, and that's why we'd like to have you see them. They create such delight among buyers—but such envy and enmity among dealers whose stock cannot compare with them. Have them in a large range of prices—\$5, \$6, \$6.50 and \$7.50; the very dressy ones \$10, \$12 and \$15.

We have not forgotten the little ones; they are growing every day and will soon be our large customers. To force them to remember us we search the market over to find them the best values in Reefers and Overcoats—the kind they cannot wear out, but may out-grow. Such overcoats as our \$1.50, \$2 and \$3 ones cannot be found elsewhere for the money. The fine ones in tweed and herringbone are still being sold at \$4, \$4.50 and \$5. A full stock of Reefers at \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5.

Are a growing fancy with good dress-ers. Yet